

Amendments to the Specification

Please amend page 1, lines 11-13 as follows:

Reference is made and priority claimed to U.S. Provisional Application Serial No. 60/259,666 entitled SELECTIVE ACCESS NON-DOD DIGITAL DATA BROADCAST SYSTEM METHOD AND APPARATUS EMPLOYING ANGLED SINGLE ACCELEROMETER SENSING MULTI-DIRECTIONAL MOTION filed November 30, 2004 January 4, 2001.

Please amend page 3, lines 1-6 as follows:

In summary, it is necessary in prior art systems to provide one accelerometer for each desired plane of motion, i.e. 3 accelerometers for the X, Y, and Z directions, respectively. Requiring three accelerometers is a major drawback of these prior art systems [[to]] due to the fact that it is expensive and uses valuable space [[is]] in small devices. Additional space is required of these devices because some of the accelerometers must be mounted perpendicular to the circuit board.

Please amend page 5, lines 14-15 as follows:

FIGURE 6 depicts the circuit board on which the accelerometer is mounted for 2-dimensional motion sensitivity;

Please amend page 5, lines 16-17 as follows:

FIGURE 7 depicts the circuit board diagram on which the accelerometer can be mounted for 3-dimensional motion sensitivity;

Please amend page 6, line 30 through page 7, line 9, as follows:

One of the first commercially successful PDAs was the Palm PALM product line manufactured by 3Com 3COM. These machines are quite small, lightweight and relatively inexpensive, often fitting in a shirt pocket, weighing a few ounces, and costing less than \$400 when introduced. These machines possess very little memory (often less than 2 megabytes), a small display 28 (roughly 6 cm by 6 cm) and no physical keyboard. The pen-like pointing device 26, often stored next to or on the PDA 20, is applied to the display area 28 to support its user

making choices and interacting with the PDA device 20. External communication is often established via a serial port in the PDA connecting to the cradle 22 connected by wire line 24 to a traditional computer 10. As will be appreciated, PDAs such as the PalmPilot.TM. PALMPILOT have demonstrated the commercial reliability of this style of computer interface.

Please amend page 7, lines 10-21 as follows:

FIGURE 2 displays a prior art Personal Digital Assistant 20 in typical operation, in this case, strapped upon the wrist of its user. At least one company, Orang-otang ORANG-OTANG Computers, Inc. sells a family of wrist mountable cases for a variety of different PDAs. The pen pointer 26 is held in one hand and the PDA 20 is on the wrist of the other hand. The display area 28 is often quite small compared to traditional computer displays 12. In the case of the Palm PALM product line, the display area 28 contains an array of 160 pixels by 160 pixels in a 6 cm by 6 cm viewing area. Often, part of the display area is further allocated to menus and the like, further limiting the viewing area for a 2-D object such as a FAX page. However, this problem has been partially addressed. The menu bar 34 found on most traditional computer-human interface displays 12 is usually invisible on a PDA display 28 except when a menu button 29 is pressed.

Please amend page 8, lines 15-16 as follows:

FIGURE 5 shows a block diagram 500 of how the multidimensional multidimensional sensing accelerometer chip interacts with the electronic device.

Please amend page 8, line 17 through page 9, line 2 as follows:

A more detailed description of the preferred embodiment is shown in FIGURE 6. Figure 6 provides a 2-dimensional dimensional sensing accelerometer system 500. An accelerometer chip 504, is mounted on a circuit board 502. As described in the background section, it is common to securely mount integrated circuit chips flat onto the circuit board, or perpendicular to the circuit board. In other words one accelerometer chip is needed for each individual plane of motion sensing. Therefore it is common to provide 3 accelerometer chips all mounted perpendicular to each other to sense motion in the X, Y, and Z directions. The preferred embodiment of the instant invention mounts a single accelerometer chip at some angle "theta" 506 with respect to the plane of the circuit board 502 or the plane perpendicular to the circuit

board 508. Mounting the chip at an angle allows the accelerometer to be sensitive of motion in more than one plane. For example, if one thinks of an X and Y Cartesian coordinate system, an accelerometer may sense acceleration which can be represented by a vector in the X and Y coordinate system by accounting for the angle at which the chip is placed. If the accelerometer is mounted in such a way as to creating create a vector that has X, and Y components, this essentially means that the accelerometer is sensitive in both of these directions or planes.